

The diagram shows a polymer repeat unit labeled I'. A horizontal line represents the polymer backbone. Attached to this backbone are several groups: on the left, a substituent R₁ is connected to a carbonyl group (C=O), which is further connected to an amide group (-NH-); in the center, a group A is connected to a carbonyl group (C=O), which is further connected to a methylene group (-CH₂-); this methylene group is connected to a group B, which is further connected to a carbonyl group (C=O); on the right, a group G is connected to a carbonyl group (C=O), which is further connected to an amide group (-NH₂). Additionally, a cyclohexyl ring is attached to the methylene group between the two carbonyl groups. Above the backbone, there are two phenyl rings. The first phenyl ring is connected to a carbonyl group (C=O), which is further connected to a guanidinium group (-C(=NH₂)⁺-NH₂), with a counterion X⁻ shown nearby. The second phenyl ring is connected to a nitrogen atom (N⁺) that is part of a quaternary ammonium group, with a counterion X⁻ shown nearby. The entire structure is labeled I'.

